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## Brief Information on

## POPLAR BORER and ITS CONTROL.

**Character of Damage.**

This insect is generally quite destructive to poplar trees and particularly so to cottonwood throughout the United States, especially in the Middle and Western States. Malformation of the tree, death of limbs and often the entire plant and riddling of the main trunk with large holes causing the tree to break off in the wind, are the usual results of the attack.

**Evidence of Infestation. (external)**

**In June and July:** Irregular scars on the main trunk, especially around crotch of branches, from which sap exudes and fibrous boring dust protrudes.

**Later or older evidence:** Enlargement of holes, protrusion of more or larger frass and often death of limbs.

**Note.** The adults are rarely seen because they feed (on the young twigs) and lay their eggs at night.

**Description and Habits.**

The boring stage or larvae of the poplar borer is a yellowish, cylindrical grub which can be distinguished from all other insects boring in poplar by the presence of numerous fine, short, hard points on a plate immediately back of the head. It hatches from an egg laid in a scar on the bark by a grayish cylindrical beetle with numerous brown spots over the body. The eggs are laid during May to July, the young larvae mining during the first year beneath the bark, and during the succeeding two years - deep in the wood.

**Remedies.**

For shade trees and small plantation or groves.

Spraying of infested trunks during the late summer months with kerosene emulsion or arsenical kerosene emulsion (see accompanying Brief on Kerosene Emulsion) is recommended for killing the very young larvae in the outer bark. On valuable trees some measure of relief may also be obtained by digging out and killing the young borers in early fall as they begin to tunnel their way into the wood. Heavily infested and badly damaged trees should be removed and burned.

We appreciate information on the results of treatment by any of the methods mentioned.

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